

EXPOSURE DIALOGUE PROGRAMME
ON LAW & INFORMALITY
Ahmedabad, India
January 27-February 1, 2013

REPORT

Background & Purpose

From 2004-2011, the Self-Employed Women's Association of India, Cornell University in the USA, and the global network Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) organized a series of Exposure Dialogues between mainstream economists, other researchers, and activists around key assumptions of neo-classical economics which "trouble" ground-level activists and researchers working on issues of employment and labour. The Exposure Dialogues were designed to deepen understanding on both sides of certain key economic issues and to avoid the familiar stylized debates between radical critics and neo-classical economists and to enter into a serious dialogue.

Each Exposure Dialogue started with a two-day exposure to the reality of work in the lives of selected working poor persons and their families (during which the participants live and work alongside a local host and her/his family) and was followed by a half-day of personal reflections by the exposure hosts and guests and, then, a two-day technical dialogue on selected topics by the participants. After each Exposure Dialogue, the participants wrote a personal note of reflections and a technical note on the topics discussed. A Compendium of reflections and technical notes has been published as an edited volume called *Bridging Perspectives: Labour, Informality & Poverty*.

Building on this successful model, SEWA, WIEGO, and two human rights lawyers at Harvard University decided to organize a new series of Exposure Dialogues through which judges, legal advocates, and activists who work on economic and social rights can engage around issues of informality relating to employment, settlements, and citizenship. Informal workers, settlements, and citizens are thought to operate outside the sphere of the formal legal system. But this is often because the legal framework is inappropriate, no legal framework exists, or the legal system is unfriendly, if not hostile. And this does not mean that they remain outside the arm of the law: many pay taxes, are regularly harassed by local authorities, or are treated as criminals, subjected to criminal law. The purpose of this new series of Exposure Dialogues on Law & Informality is to examine the legal framework and system through the lens of the lived reality of informal workers, informal settlement dwellers, and those whose citizenship is not formally recognized. In a series of three Exposure dialogues, judges, legal advocates, and activists would be exposed to the lived reality of informal workers (in India), informal settlement dwellers (in Colombia), and the Roma community (in Spain).

The goal of this new series of Exposure Dialogues is to promote a better understanding of
a) the lived reality of those who work informally, live in informal settlements, and/or are informal citizens; b) the gap or mismatch between existing legal and regulatory frameworks and

the legal needs and demands of informal workers, informal settlement dwellers, and informal citizens; and c) innovative strategies to reform or implement existing laws to match the lived reality of informality, including efforts that involve informal workers or communities in these reforms. The exposures will also provide an opportunity for the exposure hosts to voice their legal needs and demands. Through this enhanced understanding, the broader objectives are to get judges and legal advocates to better understand the challenges to implementing human rights obligations – especially economic and social rights - in the context of informal employment, settlements, and citizenship and to integrate the voice and perspective of informal workers and communities into legal reforms and policy dialogues.

First Exposure Dialogue

The first Exposure Dialogue on Law and Informality – with a focus on informal livelihoods - took place in Ahmedabad City, India from January 28-February 1, 2013.¹ A total of 19 international participants, 2 Indian resource persons, 19 SEWA organizers, and 8 SEWA members participated in the Exposure Dialogue. Please see Appendix I for the participant list and Appendix II for the agenda.

Day # 1 – Briefing on EDP Methodology & First Day of Exposure

The Exposure Dialogue began with a visit to the Gandhi Ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati River where Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, known as Mahatma Gandhi or simply Gandhi, lived with his wife Kasturba from 1915 to 1930. Gandhi began his celebrated march to the coastal village of Dandi, known as the Salt March, from this ashram on March 12, 1930. The march was to protest the British Salt Law which increased taxes on Indian salt in an effort to promote sales of British salt in India. Gandhi and his followers began to produce salt without paying British taxes – inspiring other acts of civil disobedience across the country. In recognition of the major influence that this march had on the Indian independence movement the Government of India has established the ashram as a national monument. The ashram complex includes the house where Gandhi and Kasturba lived and a museum of historic photographs, documents, and mementos that testify to Gandhi’s influence on India and the world. SEWA is a Gandhian institute and encourages visitors to SEWA to visit the Gandhi Ashram to understand Gandhian philosophy.

After the ashram visit, the Exposure Dialogue group met at SEWA’s Chanda Niwas hall, named after a founding member of SEWA, for a briefing on SEWA and the Exposure Dialogue methodology by Namrata Bali, head of the SEWA Academy. Founded in 1972 in Ahmedabad City, SEWA today is a trade union with 1.7 million women members, both rural and urban, from over 125 informal occupations in 10 states of India. SEWA believes in the joint action of “struggle and development” – of trade unions and cooperatives – and has created a sisterhood of 18 different organizations providing different services to its members, including legal, banking, housing, health care, health insurance, child care, and marketing services. The Exposure Dialogue methodology was developed by Karl Osner, a German bureaucrat, to expose German parliamentarians and others to the ground reality of poverty and has been used extensively by

¹ This first EDP was organized by the SEWA Academy and the WIEGO network and received financial support from the International Development Research Centre, the United Nations Development Programme, and the WIEGO network.

SEWA. This experiential learning process takes place in three phases: the Exposure, facilitated by local organizers, in which the guests meet, work alongside, and live with the host and her/his family; the Reflections in which the hosts, guests, and facilitators share what they felt and learned during the Exposure; and the Dialogue during which the guests and facilitators discuss pre-selected theories or policies from the perspective of the ground reality of the host's work and life.

After the briefing, in groups of five (2 international guests, 2 SEWA facilitators, and the SEWA-member host) the Exposure Dialogue participants departed for the homes or worksites of the hosts. They spent 1.5 days and one overnight with their host – either a street vendor or a waste picker – working alongside their hosts in both her paid and unpaid work activities.

Day # 2 – Second Day of the Exposure & Briefing on SEWA's Legal Strategies

The Exposure Dialogue participants spent Day # 2 accompanying their host to her worksite and working alongside her. In the case of street vendors, the work day involved going to a wholesale market to buy goods to sell or to a storage place to collect goods that had been stored overnight; setting up the display of goods (on a handcart or a cloth on the ground); negotiating and bargaining with customers; meeting with fellow vendors or the local market committee to discuss issues related to vending; packing up the goods at the end of the day and taking them to a storage area near the market or at home. In the case of waste pickers, the work day involved following the host on her daily route of collecting recyclable waste - glass, plastics, paper, cardboard and aluminum - found in garbage bins, on the street, or at a dump; sorting through the materials and putting the quality waste materials into a plastic bag; carrying the bag back to her home; sorting the materials by type for storage at home until the weekly sale of the recyclable waste.

At the end of the second day, the Exposure Dialogue group shifted to the SEWA Training Centre in Manipur, on the outskirts of Ahmedabad City, where they were joined by the SEWA legal team and trade group leaders for a discussion of SEWA's legal strategies. Manali Shah, head of the SEWA Union, described SEWA's legal team – four full-time lawyers, a grassroots team of paralegals trained by SEWA, and a local advocate named Bhushan Oza (many of whom participated in the Exposure Dialogue) – and SEWA's legal work – an interactive mutually-reinforcing mix of training, mobilization, litigation, and advocacy. Juliana Vargas Gomez asked the SEWA hosts and paralegals what law meant to them: do they see law as an obstacle or a tool for protection? The SEWA team and members were very clear that currently many informal workers are treated as illegal or even criminals because there are no laws regulating their work or existing laws and regulations are largely punitive. But they were equally clear that the informal workers want laws that would provide them legal identity and legal protection. The mission of SEWA's legal work is to enable its members to fight against punitive laws and fight for protective laws. In the process, through training in legal literacy and engaging in joint demands for legal reforms, SEWA members are empowered to fight for their rights. As Kamla-ben, a waste picker host, put it: “Before, we were scared of the police. Now, we are able to stand up to the police and demand to speak to the Police Inspector”.

Day # 3 - Reflections & Cultural Evening

On Day # 3, the Exposure Dialogue group – guests, hosts, and facilitators – reflected on the Exposure process and experience. The Reflections were heartfelt and thought-provoking. The international guests paid tribute to the warmth, hospitality, generosity, openness, dignity, and resilience of their guests. Many remarked on the close-knit family and community ties; and the ability of their hosts to multi-task and manage multiple complex sets of relationships, both at home and at work. Marlese von Broembsen commented: “My host is poorer than I am in possessions but much richer than I am in spirit”. Sally Roevers spoke about the “extraordinary people management skills” of Reva-ben, her street vendor host, including the ability to handle customers with “tough pleasantness and humor”. Juliana Vargas Gomez stated that her lasting impression would not be of the open dump where she worked alongside Kanta-ben, her waste picker host, but of Kanta-ben’s family, their palpable love for each other and their neat well-organized home.

Many of the hosts commented on the efforts of the guests to help them. Moved by the fact that Marlese von Broembsen helped her push her cart, Leela-ben, a street vendor, commented: “This is something my husband has never done”. Two of the international guests were judges: Adolfo Arribasplata Cabanillas from Peru and Georgina Mensah-Datsa from Ghana. Both of their hosts – Reva-ben and Palu-ben - were deeply moved that judges from other countries had come to stay with them and work alongside them, commenting that “local judges in Gujarat won’t even listen to us”. Some of the guests described recent encounters that their hosts have had with the police or local government officials: including an incident when the electric lights, worth 60 rupees each, of a dozen or so street vendors had been broken by the police.

That evening, the SEWA Academy organized a cultural evening, featuring different traditions of song and dance performed mainly by the students of various training schools run by the Academy. After the performances, the Exposure Dialogue participants – guests, hosts, and facilitators - joined the dancers in a traditional circle dance, called *garbha*: a fitting end to the Exposure which had also linked persons from different countries and cultures.

Day # 4 – First Day of the Technical Dialogue

Two well-known Indian legal experts - Indira Jaising, Solicitor General of India, and Kamala Sankaran, Professor of Law at Delhi University – participated in the first day of the Technical Dialogue. Navsharan Singh, a Senior Programme Specialist on gender and justice at the International Development Research Centre, participated in both days of the Technical Dialogue.

The Technical Dialogue opened with a round of reflections by the Exposure Dialogue group on legal issues or challenges that had emerged during the Exposure, including the need:

- to frame issues in terms of basic human rights, especially the right to dignity (Mahendra Chetty, Francisco Arenas, Rafael Blancas)
- to rethink “managing the urban commons” in ways that include, rather than exclude, informal workers – recognizing the ideological positions behind urban policies that exclude (Marlese von Broembsen)
- to undertake legal reforms to reduce the predatory arm of the law (Jackie Bhabha)
- to use law and the legal process to redress power imbalances (Michael Piore)

- to change outdated laws to match current realities (Rafael Blancas)
- to promote both negative rights (i.e. freedom from discrimination and harassment) and positive rights (i.e. freedom to pursue livelihoods) (Marty Chen)
- to sensitize legal authorities and the general public about the role of informal workers in the economy and society and the “trauma informal workers face in trying to earn a living and feed their families” (Adolfo Arribasplata Cabanillas)
- to promote the legal recognition and collective action of informal workers (several participants)
- to train judges and lawyers (Georgina Mensah-Datsa)
- to link legal struggles to organizing efforts (Chris Bonner)
- to translate good laws into good policies (Federico Parra)

More fundamentally, as Raul Chaname Orbe noted, there is a need to change the concept of work before changing the law or legal framework - so that laws can recognize, regulate, and protect the different kinds of work today. Also, as Manali Shah, head of the SEWA Union and the SEWA legal team, concluded, there is a need to change the mindsets of government officials and the judiciary: so that they no longer view the informal workforce as illegal and a nuisance but, rather, value the contributions of the informal workforce.

The first session of the Dialogue was led by Indira Jaising, Additional Solicitor General of India. She began by describing two historic precedent-setting Supreme Court cases in support of street vendors and hawkers in India: the 1985 Bombay Hawkers Union case against the Bombay municipality and the 1996 Ahmedabad Street Vendors case against the Ahmedabad municipal corporation. She noted that she was asked to file both cases by trade unionists, George Fernandez and Ela Bhatt respectively, both of whom began their careers organizing formal workers but turned their attention to informal workers and, in so doing, to re-conceptualize labour to include the self-employed. She also noted that both judgments upheld basic rights enshrined in the Constitution of India: the right to hawk or vend derives from the right to carry business and trade or livelihood which comes from right to life.

Indira Jaising then raised several issues relating to law and informal livelihoods, including: the importance of normative frameworks; of scrutinizing procedural laws; of understanding the vested interests in court cases which she characterized as “conflict zones”; of having an army of lawyers willing to work and devote themselves to the cause of informal workers. Jacqui Bhabha noted that the Lawyers Collective founded by Indira Jaising has been a place for incubating radical lawyers and thinking of law as an instrument for change rather than an instrument of privilege, of maintaining the status quo. She pointed to the need to inspire young people from wealthy families to put their skills into the service of social justice.

The discussion turned to the strengths and limitations of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) which, as Indira Jaising highlighted, is based on “self identification of injury and self-selection of remedy.” She stressed that PIL can be used to uphold the true role of the state, to support the under-privileged - but should only be undertaken by organizations with roots in the community. Both Kamala Sankaran and Indira Jaising noted the backlash to rights gained in the courts, citing the efforts by Resident Welfare Associations to erode the rights of street vendors. The pros and cons of using courts versus legislation, of fighting for substantive versus procedural rights, and of focusing on constitutional rights were discussed. Indira Jaising acknowledged that, although she

“treats the Constitution as her Bible”, there is a limitation to focusing on constitutional rights: namely, that the Constitution provides a guarantee against the actions of the state but not against the actions of private parties. There is a need to use judicial power to stop the privatization process and the power of the private sector. When asked what powers the Supreme Court of India has over government authorities who do not comply with its rulings, Indira Jaising noted that the Supreme Court in India has the powers to impose fines and penalties.

The discussion then turned to the pros and cons of using daily fees, rather than licenses and permits, to manage street vending. Indira Jaising noted that daily fees can reduce the paper work of licensing and permitting and that receipts for daily fees paid can be used by street vendors to prove citizenship: but she cautioned that daily fees do not get rid of the problems of space, zoning, and unequal access. In the case of street vendors, Indira Jaising elaborated, the key issue is conflicts over rights to pavements or sidewalks: are they meant only for people to walk and not for homeless to stay and hawkers/vendors to sell? She stressed that this conflict has to be resolved: guidelines are needed regarding how to harmonize the rights of pedestrians, homeless, and hawkers/vendors. There are ways of resolving without excluding them – by shifts or by designated hawking zones or earmarking certain percentage or natural markets. Resolving the conflict, she concluded, should not be done affirming one right and negating another. Megan Corrarino commented that while substantive rights can conflict, everyone has procedural rights,

Kamala Sankaran then led a session which considered what laws are relevant to - can be used to protect - informal workers. She began by highlighting that labour law is premised on an employer-employee relationship but less than 10 percent of the labour force of India is in a formal recognized employer-employee relationship; and, therefore, employment and related laws, needs to be re-conceptualized to include the self-employed. She then raised three questions about extending or introducing laws to protect the self-employed: which branches of law should be used? should we move from labour law to constitutional law? should we stretch existing laws or introduce new laws? In the discussion that followed, two key issues were flagged: the importance of sector-specific laws to the self-employed; and the need to consider which vulnerabilities law should address (e.g. the lack of social protection which is the defining feature of informal employment or broader sets of work or non-work vulnerabilities). The first day of the Technical Dialogue concluded with a brief description by the Indian experts of different models for extending social protection to informal workers in India, notably the 2008 Unorganized Workers’ Social Security Act; the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act; occupation-specific pension schemes and welfare boards.

In sum, three over-arching issues emerged during the discussions on the first day of the Technical Dialogue: first the question of *whether or to what extent the law can be redistributive*; second the issue of “*conflict zones*” (and specifically courts as conflict zones) and more broadly the conflicting interests and conflicting rights around - and even within - the informal economy; and third the question how law is or should be used to address what kinds of **vulnerability** (and to what extent vulnerability is or should be linked to specific activities/sectors).

Day # 5 – Second Day of the Technical Dialogue

The second day of the Technical Dialogue began with a presentation by two WIEGO Sector Specialists, Sally Roever (street vendors) and Sonia Dias (waste pickers), on the legal struggles,

demands, and victories of street vendor and waste picker organizations in other countries. In so doing, they flagged several important issues, including: the importance of collective participatory processes in legal reforms; of linking organizing/organizations to legal reforms; of framing the right to livelihood – of access to what makes livelihoods work - as a human right, as a “substantive citizenship” right; and the need for implementation of progressive legislation. They also cautioned that law, legal reforms, and litigation may privilege organized informal workers over non-organized informal workers: because governments, judges, lawyers, and other dominant players find it easier to engage with organizations of workers, rather than individual workers.

The next presentation was by Javier Francisco Arenas Ferro, a clerk from the Constitutional Court of Colombia, on the legal arguments used in three precedent-setting Constitutional Court judgments which mandated that the Bogotá municipality should allow associations of waste pickers to bid for a series of solid waste management tenders: a 2003 judgment regarding tenders for managing and transporting waste; a 2010 judgment regarding tenders for management of waste at landfills; and a 2011 judgment regarding a recent tender for the collection and transportation of waste. All three rulings assumed that the Constitutional Court had an obligation to provide special protection to ensure the right to livelihood of the poor: while the 2003 case was argued on the basis of affirmative action for the poor; both the 2010 and 2011 cases were argued on the basis of the environmental contributions to the city and society at large, not just affirmative action. Federico Parra, who has worked with the municipality, the Asociacion Recicladores Bogota, and now WIEGO on translating the Bogotá Constitutional Court ruling into public policy, emphasized the difficulties in doing so: due largely to the backlash from the large corporations who had earlier won the bid and were in collusion with the city government.²

The discussion that followed highlighted that cities often exercise their power through administrative law which needs to be fair in terms of both procedure and outcomes; and that contesting tenders requires lawyers who are familiar with contract and administrative law, not just public interest lawyers. However, it was noted that commercial lawyers – who work on property and commercial rights – would find it difficult to understand and respond to the legal needs of informal workers. Mahendra Chetty, former head of the Legal Resources Center in Durban, South Africa described two cases which never went to court but forced the Durban municipality to cancel plans to build a mall in the area of a natural market of some 6,000 or more street vendors. The legal argument in one case was the lack of due procedure (no tender was issued for the mall); and, in the other case, historical preservation (the plans were to build a mall where there is a fresh produce market building dating back to the colonial era). Mahendra Chetty noted that the lawyers involved in filing the two cases would not have been successful without the support of an alliance of architects (who documented the heritage value of the produce market), planners (who questioned the use of public land), social scientists (who studied the value of the natural market to the 1000s of commuters who pass through the area each day), and organizations of local street vendors (who came together to protect their livelihoods).

² Since the EDP, the process of paying recyclers in Bogotá for their services collecting and transporting recyclable waste has begun. On March 12, 2013, 250 recyclers, mostly members of the ARB, received from the Mayor, the "PIN" or banking system code, through which the Mayor is going to shift payment for the tons of waste that have been transported to and recorded at designated sites since the Constitutional Court ruling in December 2011.

Mahendra Chetty noted that he plans to file a test case against the confiscation of the goods of street vendors in which he would argue that confiscation is “disproportionate” under criminal procedural law to the alleged crime of vending without license or permit.

In closing the participants reflected on what they had learned during both the Exposure and the Dialogue. They paid tributes to their hosts and to SEWA, a truly remarkable organization which has already tackled most of the issues raised and used most of the strategies discussed during the Dialogue. The participants also laid out a broad agenda for future work relating to law and informal livelihoods, including:

Conceptual and Norm-Setting Work -

- to challenge the widely-held notion that equates informality with illegality (Juliana Vargas)
- to rethink who is a worker, what is work (Rafael Blancas)
- to rethink exclusion and inclusion, especially the adverse forms of inclusion (Marlese von Broembsen)
- to consider what constitutes socio-economic rights of informal workers: normative rights, social protection, bargaining power (Marlese von Broembsen)
- to re-conceptualize labour law (Marlese von Broembsen)
- to interrogate notion of formality and informality; of what is “normal” – own account workers and sub-contracted workers have become the center of the economy (Michael Piore)
- to investigate links between formal and informal economies (Michael Piore)
- to consider housing rights together with work rights – and in relation to our image of the city (Michael Piore)
- to consider the links between gender, work, and informality (Jackie Bhabha)
- to reconsider whether, and when, to make informal employment better or move informal workers to better work (Michael Piore; Sonia Dias)
- to re-envision our images of the future: what an industrialized society will/should look like; what a normal city will/should look like (Michael Piore)
- to balance short-term trajectories (urbanization without industrialization) with longer-term objectives (employment-led growth) in considering the future of informal workers (Marty Chen)
- to explore the informal work of internally displaced persons and the links between informal work and informal citizenship (Juliana)
- to develop a taxonomy of laws/legal regimes that affect informal workers/enterprises, for example as follows (Marlese von Broembsen):
 - laws that target informal workers/enterprises
 - laws that do not target but mention informal workers/enterprises
 - background rules that do not mention informal workers/enterprises but affect how they are structured
 - informal norms (e.g. caste and gender norms)
 - legal agreements of various kinds (e.g. WTO agreements)
- to highlight the contradictions between progressive constitutions, the suffering of the poor, and the actions of government (Mahendra Chetty)

- to consider how to make laws and legal enforcement more predictable and non-discriminatory for informal workers (Megan Corrarino)

Education and Training -

- to educate judges, lawyers, and policy makers – on size and contribution of the informal economy; on which situations of informal workers are getting better or worse (Juliana Vargas)
- to organize an EDP for labour lawyers (Marlese von Broembsen)
- to provide legal literacy training and develop an army of paralegals (Manali Shah)

Legal Reforms -

- to involve informal workers in legal reforms (Rafael Blancas)
- to promote the participation of informal workers in rule-setting and policy-making: their right to speak and be heard but, also, to be informed (Juliana Vargas) to provide short-term protections for work that will likely not survive over the long-term (Juliana Vargas)
- to share legal strategies, legal arguments, and legal cases with one another (Shalini)

At the end, participants shared what they plan to do when they return to their home countries and organizations. Raul Chaname promised to convene a national policy dialogue on law and informality in Peru. Rafael Blancas offered to work with Raul and to develop a legal agenda in consultation with organizations of informal workers. Marlese von Broembsen plans to introduce a research focus area on economic justice for informal workers at the Centre of Law and Society, University of Cape Town, where she teaches. Noting the impunity with which the rights of the working poor are trampled, Navsharan Singh called for a global statement on informal workers with a gender focus. Noting that the conflicts and challenges faced by specific groups of informal workers are the same around the world, Francisco Arenas called for sharing legal arguments and strategies. Chris Bonner said that WIEGO would build lessons learned and recommended strategies from the EDP into the strategic plan for WIEGO's new Programme on Law and Informality. Marty Chen added that WIEGO would hope to involve the EDP participants in the new Law Programme and promised to try to raise funds for the proposed future EDPs on Law and Informality. Sally Roever offered to work on a taxonomy of law and informality, building on the taxonomy of family law shared by Marlese von Broembsen. Sally also said that WIEGO would continue to document ground level reality and struggles and to collect data on informal workers. Jackie Bhabha called for a holistic approach to law and informality that connected work, family, and housing; and for pragmatic syncretic legal strategies. Noting the need to move out of existing models and theories to better understand informal work, Michael Piore said he would undertake research on how street vending and waste picking is organized. Juliana Vargas promised to integrate a focus on informal livelihoods into her work with internally displaced persons in Colombia. Mahendra Chetty promised to take up a test case in which he would argue that the confiscation of street vendor goods is "disproportionate" to the alleged crime. As a fitting closing tribute, Lucie White commended SEWA on being more than a conventional social movement and thanked SEWA for transforming her initial anger – at the abuses and mal-distribution she observed during the Exposure – into real hope and concrete strategies for the future reconfiguration of society.

All of the Exposure Dialogue participants pledged to write personal reflections and technical notes on this first Exposure Dialogue on Law and Informality. They also pledged to participate in the future Exposure Dialogues that have been planned on, respectively, law and informal settlements plus law and informal citizenships, if the necessary funds are raised.

Future Exposure Dialogues

The SEWA-WIEGO-Cornell Exposure Dialogues on Labour, Informality, and Poverty between mainstream economists, grassroots organizers, and researchers proved effective at bridging the gap between neo-classical economic theory and economic reality. By the end, irrespective of their disciplinary background, all of the participants in that earlier series of Exposure Dialogues agreed that current development and poverty debates as well as mainstream economic theory need to better understand and integrate the informal economy. It is hoped – indeed expected – that this new series of Exposure Dialogues on Law and Informality with judges, legal advocates, lawyers and activities will start a similar process that will bridge the gap between the lived reality of informal communities and the mainstream legal discourse regarding economic and social rights.

APPENDIX I

HARVARD-SEWA-WIEGO
EXPOSURE DIALOGUE ON LAW & INFORMALITY
Ahmedabad, India
January 27-Feb. 1, 2013

PARTICIPANTS

BRAZIL



Sonia Maria Dias is a sector specialist at WIEGO. She is currently in a two years' visiting professorship at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG); she is housed at the Centre for Women's Studies (NEPEM). She is a sociologist by training and a "garbologist" with specialization in Solid Waste Management by the University of Kitakyushu, Japan (JICA grant). She has a Master's in Human Geography (UFMG) on the role of local governments in strengthening waste pickers' organizations in Belo Horizonte City, and a PhD in Political Science (UFMG) on the role of participation in solid waste management in Brazil. She has been active in the waste management field in Brazil since 1985 with a focus on promoting the integration of social inclusion aspects into the technical planning of waste collection and recycling. Her on-the-ground experience encompasses work as a public officer at the Municipal Cleansing Agency in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and voluntary work for the NGO INSEA supporting the organization of waste pickers and social activism for the Waste and Citizenship Fora. She is an Eisenhower Fellow for the Common Interest Program on Challenges of Urbanization (2007). Sonia was named best speaker at the International Solid Waste Association '97 ISWA's World Conference, held in Wellington, New Zealand. She is based in Belo Horizonte, Southeast Brazil.

COLOMBIA



Javier Francisco Arenas Ferro is a lawyer and a specialist in constitutional law at the National University of Colombia. He also has a Master's of Environment and Development from the Institute of Environmental Studies (IDEA), National University of Columbia. He has served for six years as an assistant at the Constitutional Court of Colombia, where he has worked with several judges, including Dr. Juan Carlos Henao Perez and Dr. Jaime Araujo Renteria. He has written several articles, including *De la participación ciudadana y el activismo judicial: intervención del juez constitucional en las políticas públicas* (Citizen participation and judicial activism: constitutional court intervention in public policy), *De la Coca a la Cocaína: lucha*

contra las drogas y fumigaciones de cultivos de uso ilícito (Cocoa to cocaine: drug control and fumigation of illicit crops), and *Brevísima Narración sobre los Bioagrocombustibles* (Brief Narrative on Bioagrocombustibles). Also, he is the author of the book, *Falacias constitucionales: un análisis ambiental de las decisiones de la Corte Constitucional respecto a las fumigaciones de cultivos de uso ilícito* (Constitutional Fallacies: an environmental analysis of the decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding the spraying of illegal crops), with which he received honors for the title of Master's as mentioned above.



Federico Parra is an urban anthropologist/ethnographer with a Masters degree in Social Anthropology. He is a PhD candidate of the Doctorate Program in Political Studies and International Relations at the National University of Colombia. Parra has undertaken several studies of urban recyclers as well as critical analyses of public policy related to waste management and social inclusion. His work has contributed to the understanding of the socioeconomic context of recyclers and the impact on of public waste

management policy on recyclers in the city of Bogotá. Parra is a member of the Research Group on Collective and Environmental Rights (GIDCA), Faculty of Law, Political and Social Sciences of the National University of Colombia. Previously, as a public official in the Special Administrative Unit of Public Services (UAESP) attached to the Mayor of Bogotá, he coordinated the development of the Inclusion Plan of Recyclers. He currently serves as coordinator of the Latin American waste pickers program of the global network Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO).



Juliana Vargas Gomez is a researcher at the Center of Socio-legal Studies (CIJUS) at Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá-Colombia). She is currently working on a project on internally displaced women grassroots organizations in Colombia. She is a lawyer with an M.A. in public policy (on course) with ten years of practical experience in protecting IDP rights and in social security issues. She has worked

as Clerk in the Colombian Constitutional Court, Protection Officer in UNHCR and advisor for IDP in the National Planning Department.

GHANA



Justice Georgina Mensah-Datsa has been a judge since 2000 and is currently a High Court (Commercial Division) Judge in Ghana. She has presided over the Gender-Based Violence Court among other specialized courts in Ghana. Gina has an LL.M from Harvard Law School and an LL.M in Petroleum Law and Policy from the University of Dundee, Scotland. Before joining the bench in 2000 she was in

private legal practice and worked pro bono with the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) Ghana where she served as a mediator in cases involving indigent women. She is a member of the African Women's Lawyers Association (AWLA) and worked on committees dealing with issues that negatively affect women and advocated the speedy passage of gender related bills in parliament. In 2005 she worked as a legal intern with the International Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) which was sponsored by the Harvard Human Rights Program. Gina is a trainer of trainers on mediation and domestic violence. She delivered a paper on Alternative

Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Liberia in 2009. She is a faculty member of the Judicial Training Institute (JTI) in Ghana which is responsible for training magistrates/judges and staff of the Judicial Service of Ghana. Gina was a member of the Domestic Violence Management Board in Ghana. She gives talks in schools and churches in Ghana on laws affecting women and children. In March 2012 she was awarded the Ghana Women of Excellence Award in recognition of her outstanding contribution to Law and Order in Ghana.

Two lawyers from Ghana were not, in the end, able to participate as they had been asked to serve in the new government: Raymond Atuguba is the Executive Secretary to the new president; Nana Oye Lithur is the new Minister for Gender, Children, and Social Protection.

INDIA



Namrata Bali is the Director of SEWA Academy and has worked with informal workers and SEWA for more than 20 years. She has also been Secretary and General Secretary of SEWA and Director of SEWA's radio education program, Rudi No Radio. She researches women workers, labor and cooperatives and has published and presented her work internationally. In addition to her work with SEWA, Namrata is also on the board of the International Federation of Workers' Education Associations.



Indira Jaising is the first woman Additional Solicitor General of India. She was also the first woman to receive the status of senior advocate by the Bombay High Court and the first Indian woman to be elected to the UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. She researches women's rights and discrimination and equality law. In addition she is Director of the Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative.



Kamala Sankaran is a Professor at the Campus Law Centre, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Her areas of research include constitutional law, law and the informal economy, and international labour standards.



Manali Shah is Coordinator of SEWA's Urban Union, which organizes and supports informal workers including home-based workers, garment workers, street vendors and hawkers, head load workers, waste pickers, casual laborers and factory workers. She publishes and presents on Indian urban planning.

In addition to her work for SEWA, Manali is also, president of NASVI Executive committee and HomeNet India Executive Committee.



Navsharan Singh is a Senior Program Specialist, Governance, Security and Justice programme of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. She is based in the Asia Regional Office of the IDRC in Delhi, India. Navsharan is an experienced women's rights and human rights practitioner. At IDRC, she leads the programme in South Asia developing large projects on sexual violence and impunity, access to justice and gender and governance. Prior to joining IDRC, she was with the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), a New Delhi based think tank where she led research projects in the areas of gender-differentiated impact of economic liberalization and globalization and on aspects of informal economy. She has extensive knowledge of feminist methodologies and analyses, and experience working with participatory methods and grassroots organizations with a focus on working up from micro to macro. Singh has a PhD in political science from Carleton University, Canada.

Another 27 participants from India participated in the Exposure Dialogue: the 9 EDP hosts (all SEWA members, either street vendors or waste pickers) and the 18 EDP facilitators (17 SEWA organizers and 1 SEWA legal advisor). See Appendix III for the list of SEWA hosts and facilitators.

A lawyer from India, Roopa Madhav, was not, in the end, able to come due to teaching obligations.

PERU



Adolfo Arribasplata Cabanillas is a lawyer at the Mayor National University of San Marcos. Currently, he is a Mixed Judge in the San Martin de Porres district of Lima. He has worked there for sixteen years, beginning in 1996. During this time, he worked as a Mixed Judge in the rural zone, Cajamarca. From 1987 to 1989 he was the Mayor of the province, San Pablo-Cajamarca. He has also studied Zootecnia in the National Agrarian University, *La Molina*. In addition, he has experience working in direct contact with the people. As a judge, he has had the opportunity to give some conferences in labour issues and human rights. He is also a member of the Lawyer School of Lima.



Rafael Blancas is a lawyer and an expert in international labour standards and collective bargaining, by ACTRAV, and the International Training Centre of the ILO. He is currently General Counsel of the Confederation of Workers of Peru (PERU CUT), with experience in legislative proposals to workers in the informal economy. In 2011, he served as technical advisor and consultant for the Self-Employed Act of Honduras by the Honduran Unions, and in 2012 as consultant to review the proposed union of the new labor law in Ecuador.

He has served as Continental Legal Team Member of the International Trade Union Confederation ITUC-CSA since 2010. In 2011, he co-authored the Law of Self-Employed Workers Confederation of Workers of Peru, and co-authored the draft National Plan for Decent Work PERU CUT in 2010-2012. In 2011 and 2012, he served as Technical Advisor to the workers' representatives in the National Council of Peru. He has authored numerous articles published in newspapers and magazines in Peru on international labour standards and their application by national courts and tribunals, and the use of international labor standards for workers in the informal economy.



Raúl Chanamé Orbe is the Dean of the Lima Bar Association, lawyer and university professor. He holds a bachelor's, master's and doctorate in law and political science from the University of San Marcos. A specialist in Constitutional Law and Political Science, he also holds postgraduate diplomas in Fundamental Rights from the Complutense University in Madrid, in Constitutional Law from the University of Salamanca and in Comparative Constitutional Law from the University of Zaragoza, Spain. Additionally, he has a Diploma in Public Policy from George Washington University, USA. He is a Senior Lecturer at the University of San Marcos and the Institute of Government, and an Academic at the Judiciary and the CAEN (Centro de Altos Estudios Nacionales). He is the Chairman of the Higher Arbitration Council, and is also a consultant for the Omeba Legal Encyclopedia of Argentina, and researcher at the Garrigues Chair at the University of Navarra in Spain. He has published a dozen books on his specialty, most notably his Constitutional Dictionary (seven editions) and his Annotated Constitution (five editions). He is director of the magazine *Abogados*.

SOUTH AFRICA



Christine (Chris) Bonner is the WIEGO Organization and Representation Programme Director. She spent 20 years working in trade unions in South Africa during the apartheid era: first as a volunteer and then as the Regional Secretary of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union, followed by six years as the union's National Educator. In this position, she worked with a team to help set up the Development Institute for Training, Support and Education for Labour (DITSELA) based in Johannesburg, and in 1996 was appointed by the trade union as its founding Director, a position she held until 2003.

In 2004 Chris joined WIEGO as the Organization and Representation Programme Director. In this position she has focused on collecting and documenting information on organizations of informal workers – including the development of an interactive data base (WORD), and facilitating and supporting global networking amongst informal workers, in particular amongst domestic workers, waste pickers, home-based workers and street vendors. She has also contributed to research and writing on organizing in the informal economy, as well as developing informal worker education materials.



Mahendra Chetty is a South African lawyer, educated in South Africa and the US, who has worked at the Legal Resources Centre, a public interest law centre in South Africa for 23 years. The centre acts for disadvantaged and marginalized communities and sectors of society, and focuses largely on using the Constitution to protect, promote and fulfill the rights of its clients, particularly in areas of socio-economic rights. Mahendra has litigated in a broad range of public interest law cases, including discrimination suits on behalf of people with AIDS/ Hiv; suits on behalf of deaf children in schools regarding the inclusion of sign language as part of school curricula; environmental law and education rights, protecting the rights of children to a basic education. Apart from these areas, he has also acted on behalf of street traders and market vendors, using the constitution to protect their rights to a livelihood. His other areas of expertise are in town planning and development.



Marlese von Broembsen is a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town, where she convenes an inter-disciplinary Masters Programme in Social Justice. Previously, Marlese taught Social Policy at the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape and was the lead researcher for the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor at the Graduate School of Business. She is a lawyer and has a Masters in Development Studies. Her work, which focuses on the nexus between poverty, informality, law and development, draws on the four years that she spent working with informal businesses, and many years of policy work for international aid agencies, South African agencies, as well as government. Marlese's particular interest is in labour market institutions that potentially facilitate the unemployed poor and informal producers participating in global value chains and that potentially redistribute risk and value in these chains. She wrote the South African paper on Business Rights for the UNDP's Commission for the Legal Empowerment of the Poor, and has contributed to South Africa's Second Economy Strategy Project. Marlese has published on South Africa's small business development strategy, labour law and development, private sector preferential procurement, and legal empowerment of the poor.

SPAIN



Lidia Puigvert is a professor at the department of *Sociological Theory* at the University of Barcelona and a member of SAFO, the women's group of the Centre of Research in Theories and Practices that Overcome Inequalities (CREA). In 2008 she was member of

the Advisory group of European Policy Action Centre on Violence Against Women (EPACVAW) within the European Women's Lobby and an evaluator expert on the topic *7.1.2 Gender and Citizenship in a Multicultural Context* in the 6th Framework Programme. She is also engaged with several social movements against gender violence and women's groups: the Platform Against Gender Violence in Catalonia, the women's group Federation of Cultural and Educational Associations of Adult People (FACEPA), and the Roma Association, Women Drom Kotar Mestipen, which organized in 2010 the **First International Congress of Romani Women: The Other Women**.

In 2003, she published with Judith Butler and Elisabeth Beck-Gernsheim the book, *Women and Social Transformation*. New York: Peter Lang Publishing. Some others are: 2005. *The Inclusion of Other Women: Breaking the Silence through Dialogic Learning*. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Springer (with De Botton, L. and Sánchez Aroca, M) and 2003, *Contemporary Sociological Theory*. New York: Peter Lang. (with Flecha, R. and Gómez, J.). Some of her articles published in ISI JCR Scientific Journals are:

- Duque, E. ; Puigvert, L.; Valls, R. (2008): Gender violence amongst teenagers: socialization and prevention. *Violence Against Women*, 14(7), 759- 785.
- Elboj, C.; Puigvert, L. (2004): *Interactions among other women: Creating personal and social meaning*. *Journal of Social Work Practice*, vol. 18, núm 3, 351-364.
- Gómez, A.; Puigvert, L. & Flecha, R. (2011). Critical Communicative Methodology: Informing real social transformation through research. *Qualitative Inquiry*, 17(3), 235-245.

She was also a Research Member of the INTEGRATED PROJECT, Priority 7 of the Sixth Framework Programme (2006- 2011): *INCLUD-ED. Strategies for inclusion and social cohesion from education in Europe*, among other projects.

USA



Jacqueline Bhabha is a Professor of Health and Human Rights at the Harvard School of Public Health, and the Jeremiah Smith Jr. lecturer in law at Harvard Law School. She is also the Director of Research at the Francois Bagnoud Xavier Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard, and the University Adviser on Human Rights Education to the Provost at Harvard University. From 1997 to 2001, she directed the Human Rights Program at the University of Chicago. Prior to 1997, she was a practicing human rights lawyer in London, and at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. She received a first class honours degree and an M.Sc from Oxford University, and a J.D. from the College of Law in London. Her edited volume, *Children Without a State: A Global Human Rights Challenge* was published by MIT Press in 2011. Two other books are forthcoming: a single author volume, *Moving Children: Human Rights Dilemmas in Contemporary Child Migration* (Princeton University Press) and an edited volume, *Coming of Age: Reframing Adolescent Rights* (University of Pennsylvania Press). She is the joint author of two other books: *Women's Movement: Women under Immigration, Nationality and Refugee Law* (1994) and *Worlds Apart: Women* (1990). She has published extensively on issues of migration, refugee protection, children's rights and citizenship. She directed and co-authored three reports of an international research project, entitled *Seeking Asylum Alone* (2006), on unaccompanied and separated child asylum seekers. Her writing on issues of migration and asylum in Europe and the U.S. include an edited volume, *Asylum Law and Practice in Europe and North America* (1992), several book chapters including *Border Rights and Rites* in an edited volume on *Women*

and Immigration Law and many articles. She works on issues of transnational child migration, trafficking, adoption, children's economic and social rights and citizenship. She teaches international human rights, children's rights and refugee law. She chairs the board of the Scholars at Risk Network and serves on the board of the US section of International Social Services, the World Peace Foundation and the Journal of Refugee Studies. She is a founder of the Alba Collective, an international women's NGO currently working with rural women and girls in developing countries to enhance financial security and educational achievement.



Martha Chen is a Lecturer in Public Policy at the Harvard Kennedy School and International Coordinator of the global research-policy-action network Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO). An experienced development practitioner and scholar, her areas of specialization are employment, gender, and poverty with a focus on the working poor in the informal economy. Before joining Harvard in 1987, she had two decades of resident experience in Bangladesh working with BRAC (now the world's largest non-governmental organization) and in India, where she served as field representative of Oxfam America for India and Bangladesh. Marty received a PhD in South Asia Regional Studies from the University of Pennsylvania. She is the author of numerous books including *Bridging Perspectives: Labour, Informal Employment, and Poverty* (co-edited with Namrata Bali and Ravi Kanbur), *The Progress of the World's Women 2005: Women, Work and Poverty* (co-authored with Joann Vanek, Francie Lund, James Heintz, Renana Jhabvala and Chris Bonner), *Mainstreaming Informal Employment and Gender in Poverty Reduction* (co-authored with Joann Vanek and Marilyn Carr), *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture* (co-authored with Joann Vanek) and *Perpetual Mourning: Widowhood in Rural India*. Dr. Chen was awarded a high civilian award, the Padma Shri, by the Government of India in April 2011; and a Friends of Bangladesh Liberation War award by the Government of Bangladesh in December 2012.



Megan Corrarino is currently a joint degree candidate at Yale Law School and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public Policy at Princeton University. She has worked for WIEGO on a variety of projects related to law and the informal sector, with an emphasis on street vending. Prior to graduate school, Megan was a Fulbright Fellow in Brazil, where she studied community-directed models of economic development. As a law student in Yale Law School's Transnational Development Clinic, Megan worked with SEWA on comparative legal research of street vending laws to identify best practices and to help inform the campaign for national street vendor legislation. Megan's interest in the informal economy stems from an interest in farmworker and migrant labor justice in the United States; she co-produced "Alienation," a short documentary film on immigration enforcement released in 2011 as part of the Yale Visual Law Project's inaugural year. Megan has also worked for the Legal Aid Services for Migrant Farmworkers in Woodburn, Oregon; for Cleary Gottlieb, a New York-based law firm; and on human rights projects in Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, and Brazil. In April of 2013, she will present a paper at the American Association of Geographers Annual Meeting entitled, "*Law Exclusion*

Zones”: *Mega-Events as Sites of Procedural and Substantive Human Rights Violations*, which focuses largely on upcoming mega-events in Brazil. After graduating in 2013, Megan will clerk for Judge Susan Graber, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.



Michael J. Piore is currently the David W. Skinner Professor of Political Economy, Emeritus, at MIT. He earned his undergraduate and graduate degrees at Harvard University, where he wrote his doctoral dissertation under the direction of John T. Dunlop. He has been on the faculty of the Department of Economics at MIT since 1966, and also currently holds a joint appointment with the Department of Political Science. He is director of the MIT-Mexico Program, faculty co-chair of the Industrial Performance Center and an affiliate of the Center for International Studies. He is a past President of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (2007-2008).

His current research is focused on the management of street-level (i.e., decentralized) bureaucracies in the public sector, where the line agents have considerable autonomy of action. He is looking at these in two very different areas: first in labor market and workplace regulation, where he has been comparing the management of the U.S. system with the system that is prevalent in Southern Europe and Latin America; second, he is studying federal financing of research and development. Here the comparison is between the National Science Foundation, where the program manager only manages the peer review process, and DARPA, a Defense Department agency where the program managers have wide discretion to define the research program and to design and pick the projects for carrying it out. Each of these areas is of interest and concern in its own right, but they present similar managerial problems.

Piore is best known for the development of the concept of the internal labor market and the dual labor market hypothesis and, more recently, for work on the transition from mass production to flexible specialization. He has worked on a number of labor market and industrial relations problems, including low income labor markets, the impact of technological change upon work, migration, labor market segmentation and the relationship between the labor market, business strategy and industrial organization. His most recent book, *Innovation, The Missing Dimension* (with Richard Lester [Harvard University Press, 2004]), argues for the role of interpretation alongside rational decision-making in the innovative process, and the importance of public space, sheltered from the pressures of the competitive market, in the interpretative process. Earlier books include *Beyond Individualism*, *The Second Industrial Divide* (with Charles Sabel), *Birds of Passage: Migrant Labor and Industrial Society*, *Dualism and Discontinuity in Industrial Society* (with Suzanne Berger), and *Internal Labor Markets* (with Peter Doeringer). He is currently working on new forms of labor market regulation in the United States as a response to a shift in the axes of social and political mobilization from economic class to social identities associated with race, sex, ethnicity, age, and disability. He is also working on the revival of labor market regulation in reaction against the Washington Consensus and, in this context, focusing on the contrast between labor market regulation in the United States and forms of regulation in Latin America and Southern Europe (particularly France and Spain). The central themes in Piore’s work are the social, institutional and cognitive dimensions of economic activity.

Piore is a member of the Executive Board of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-economics. He was a MacArthur Prize Fellow (1984-1989), a member of the Executive Committee of the American Economic Association (1990-1995), and a member of the Governing Board of the Institute for Labour Studies of the International Labour Organization (1990-1996). In addition to the ILO, Piore has worked with many other international organizations, foreign governments, U.S. government agencies, state governments, and nonprofit organizations including the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the AFL-CIO, and the Social Science Research Council. He holds a Docteur HONORIS CAUSA from Université des Science et Technologies de Lille.



Ryan Rippel is a program officer at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and he is responsible for helping to coordinate the Integrated Delivery/Urban Development transition portfolio's municipal governance work. His projects include a five-grant initiative called the Global Program for Inclusive Municipal Governance, as well as a series of grants focused on generating municipal revenues for pro-poor initiatives. From 2006 through 2009, he worked at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, first as a policy analyst to the director of the foundation's agricultural development program, and later as special assistant to the co-chair, Bill Gates Sr.

Most recently, Ryan has worked at the National Economic Council and at the law firm Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP. Over the last decade, he has also had opportunities to work for The Albright Group, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and the UN Office of Drugs and Crime in South Africa.

Ryan is originally from Columbia, Missouri. He is a graduate of Harvard College, the University of Cambridge, where he was the Governor William Shirley Harvard-Cambridge Scholar, and Harvard Law School. He is licensed to practice law in Missouri.



Sally Roever is the Street Vending Sector Specialist for WIEGO's Urban Policies Programme. Based in Washington, DC, she holds a Ph.D. in political science from the University of California at Berkeley (2005) with specializations in research design, qualitative and quantitative methodology, and Latin American politics. Her work for WIEGO focuses primarily on urban policy trends in the street vending sector; law and informality; and qualitative research design. She is presently the Qualitative Research Coordinator for the Informal Economy Monitoring Study (IEMS) and sits on WIEGO committees for research, law and informality, and the focal cities initiative. Prior to joining WIEGO as a staff member, Dr. Roever was a Lecturer at the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague and Visiting Researcher in Public Administration at Leiden University (The Netherlands).



Lucie White is the Louis A. Horvitz Professor of Law at Harvard Law School and Interim Faculty Chair of the Harvard Committee on African Studies. After working for two decades on critical lawyering and client voice in the context of US poverty, she turned to the issue of extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. Thus, for a decade she has worked with Ghanaian partners on an interdisciplinary Right to Health project that challenges the ways that Ghana's health finance system contributes to economic and social inequality. She has been a Fulbright Senior Africa Scholar, a Carnegie Scholar on Teaching and Learning, a scholar in residence at the Harvard Divinity School, and a Bunting Scholar at Radcliffe College. In 2006, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation's Bellagio Center, she initiated "Stones of Hope," a collaboration among African human rights activists and distinguished human rights scholars to examine African innovations in Economic and Social Rights advocacy. This project culminated in a recent book, L. White and J. Perelman eds., *Stones of Hope: African Lawyers Use Human Rights to Challenge Global Poverty* (Stanford University Press, 2010).

APPENDIX II

HARVARD-SEWA-WIEGO EXPOSURE DIALOGUE ON LAW & INFORMALITY Ahmedabad, India January 27-Feb. 1, 2013

AGENDA

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	VENUE
Sunday, January 27th	16:00	Optional Visit to SEWA Store	SEWA Kalakruti
	19:00	Welcome Dinner	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
Monday, January 28th	9:00	Visit to Gandhi Ashram	Gandhi Ashram
	11.30	Briefing on SEWA and Exposure Dialogue Methodology	Chanda Nivas, SEWA
	12:30	Briefing on Exposure Dialogue Plan & Logistics	Chanda Nivas, SEWA
	13:00	Lunch	Chanda Nivas, SEWA
	13:30	Departure for Homes of Exposure Hosts	Ahmedabad City
Tuesday, January 29th	Until 17:00	Exposure Visits	Ahmedabad City
	18:00 to 20:00	Discussions with SEWA Legal Team	SEWA Training Campus
	20:00	Dinner & Overnight Stay	SEWA Training Campus
Wednesday, January 30th	12:30	Lunch	SEWA Training Campus
	14:00 to 18:00	Reflections with Hosts	SEWA Training Campus

	19:00	Cultural Evening & Dinner	SEWA Training Campus
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Thursday, January 31st	09:00	Reflections on Exposures from Legal Perspective	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	10:00	Coffee & Tea Break	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	10:30	Legal Issues Relating to Street Vendors & Waste Pickers: led by Indira Jaising	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	12:30	Lunch	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	13:30	Informal Employment & Labour Law: led by Kamala Sankaran	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	15:30	Coffee & Tea Break	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	16:00	Discussion with Indira Jaising and Kamala Sankaran	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	19:00	Dinner	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
Friday, February 1st	9:00	Reflections on Day # 1 of Technical Dialogue	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	10:00	Legal Strategies by Street Vendors & Waste Pickers in Other Countries: led by Sally Roever and Sonia Dias	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	11:00	Coffee & Tea Break	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	11:30	Court Cases in Colombia and South Africa: led by Francisco Arenas, Federico Parra, and Mahendra Chetty	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	13:00	Lunch	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	14:00	Summary Reflections by Participants	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	15:00	Future Plans by Participants	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	15:30	Next Steps & Closing Remarks	Courtyard Marriot Hotel
	19:00	Farewell Dinner	Agashiye

			Restaurant
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APPENDIX III

**HARVARD-SEWA-WIEGO
EXPOSURE DIALOGUE ON LAW & INFORMALITY
Ahmedabad, India
January 27-February 1, 2013**

EXPOSURE GROUPS

#	Host Lady	Area	Exposure Group	Facilitator	Co-facilitator
1	Lilaben Dhagalaram Occupation: Vegetable Vendor With SEWA for past 15 years	Jodhapur Satellite Ahmedabad	Street Vendor # 2 Mahindra Chetty, South Africa (lawyer), Marlese Von Broembsen, South Africa (academic)	Geetaben	Kalindiben
2	Paluben Vasharambhai Parmar Occupation: Vegetable Vendor With SEWA for past 35 years	Lathi Bazar Jamalpur Char Rasta Ahmedabad	Street Vendor # 5 Lucie White, USA (academic) Georgina Mensah-Datsa, Ghana (judge)	Manaliben, Sanaben	Jignashaben
3	Deviben Devabhai Daderiya Occupation: Vegetable Vendor With SEWA for the past 10 years	Bhatagam Vasana Ahmedabad	Street Vendor # 3 Marty Chen, USA (WIEGO, academic) Michael Piore, USA (academic)	Manjulaben	Leenaben
4	Revaben Narsinghbhai Wagela Occupation: Vegetable Vendor With SEWA for the past 15 years	Khodiar Society near Hatkeshwar Circle Ahmedabad	Street Vendor # 1 Sally Roever, USA (WIEGO) Adolfo Gustavo Arribasplata, Peru (judge)	Pratibhaben	Kailashben
5	Geetaben Sureshbhai Patni Occupation: Vegetable Vendor With SEWA for the past 15 years	Gopal Aawas Near Jodhapur Char Rasta Ahmedabad	Street Vendor # 4 Jackie Bhabha, USA (academic) Lidia Puigvert, Spain (academic)	Savitaben	Reemaben

6	Lalitaben Manubahi Solanky Occupation: Waste Picker With SEWA for the past 15 years	Valmiki Rishini Chali Juna Vadja Ahmedabad	Waste Picker # 2 Ryan Rippel, USA (Gates Foundation) Francisco Arenas, Colombia (Constitutional Court Clerk)	Shaliniben	Meenakshibe
7	Kantaben Narsingh bhai Chavada Occupation: Waste picker With SEWA for the past 30 years	Khodiar Nagar Beherampura Ahmedabad	Waste Picker # 1 Sonia Dias, Brazil (WIEGO, academic) Juliana Vargas Gomez, Colombia (lawyer, academic)	Yaminiben	Nilmbaben
8	Manguben Narsinghbahi Wagela & Hiraben Occupation: Waste Picker With SEWA for the past 17 years	Quarters na Chapara Sukharam Nagar Ahmedabad	Waste Picker # 4 Federico Parra, Colombia (WIEGO) Raul Chaname, Peru (Dean of Board of Lawyers)	Bhushan	Ushaben
9	Kamalaben Bahubhai Parmar Occupation: Waste Picker With SEWA for the past 25 years	Ismayal ni Chali Amraiwadi Ahmedabad	Waste Picker # 3 Chris Bonner, South Africa (WIEGO) Rafael Blancas, Peru (lawyer) Megan Corrarino, USA (law student)	Kirtiben	Amrutaben